RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

Programme of Services To-Day.

CHAT BY THE WAY.

Synagogue Worship-Reformed Dutch Church.

THE BAPTIST NATIONAL CONTENTION.

At Madison Avenue Presbyteren Church, this morning, the Rev. William Lloyd will speak about a Finished Redemption," and in the evening about

Dr. Jacob West will greach in Madison Avenue Reformed Church this morning and evening.

Rov. F. M. Van Siyke will minister to the Pilgrim Baptist Church to-day at the usual hours. "The Wonderful Love of God" will be illustrated this evening by Rev. W. P. Corbitt in Beckman Hill Methodist Episcopal Church. Preaching in the

morning also.
Dr. C. D. Foss, of the Wesleyan University, will preach this morning and evening in St. Luke's

Methodist Episcopal Church.

"The Place of Miracles in the Christian Dispensa-

tion" will be indicated to-day by Kev. D. M. Fackler in the Cathonic Apostolic Church.

Dr. H. W. Knapp will monister to Laight Street Baptist Church to-day, as sattal. Rev. H. T. Runter will preach as the usual hours to-day for the Seventh Presbyterian Church.

C. Lippincott will breach this morning and evening.

Unchangeable Christ' and "Daniel in the Lions' Den" will be considered to-day by the Rev. Robert B. Hull in the Tabernacie Baptist Church. "Pur. Religion will be illustrated by Rev. B. H.

Burch this morning in West Twenty-fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church. "Is Christian Work in Vain?" will be discussed in the evening.
In Thirtleth Street Methodist Episcopal Church Rev. W. P. Abbott will preach at the usual bours

At Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church Dr J. M. King will preach a "Sermon to Daughters" this evening, and "To Sons and Parents" in the

"Justifiability" and "Hope" are the themes that Dr. Armitage will discuss to-day in Fifth Avenue Baptist

Rev. J. E. Searles will preach in Willett Street Methodist Episcopal Church in the merning and Rev. I. L. Peck in the evening.

At Stauton Street Baptist Church the Rev. S. J.

Enapp will preach morning and evening. Mr. John R. Carter and Mr. J. T. Williams will breach in Grand Union Hall this morning and evening and conduct a Gospel temperance meeting in the

At Thirty-lourth Street Reformed Church the Rev. Carlos Martyn will preach this evening on "The Good in the evening Rev. Samuel Colcord will

"Beisnazzar's Vision; or, "The Handwriting on the Wait," will be expounded by Mr. N. T. Brigham for The Blue Rindon Temperance Union will meet in

Pammany Hall this afternoon and in the Union Tent this evening and be addressed by Rev. A. H. Moment, Dr. Burne and W. B. Afficox.

The American Temperance Union wall meet in Cooper Institute also this afternoon and be sudressed by Major A. D. Welch, of Rhode Island, and E. B. Jounings.
At Spring Street Presbyterian Church the Rev. A.

E. Moment will speak this morning about "Sweetening the Waters at March," and in the evening about "Daniel in the Lions' Den,"

Bervices will be held this morning and afternoon in the Fourth Presbyterian Churen, Rev. Jospeh B. At the Free Tabarnacie Methodist Episcopal Church

Lov. W. N. Searles will preach this morning, and in Dr. Bottome, of Tarrytown, will preach in Eigh-

senth Street Methodist Episcopal Church this morning and evening.

At Chickering Rail the Rev. Carlon Martyn, o

Phirty-fourth Street Reformed Datch Church, will preach this afternoon, in exchange with Rev. s. Col-Dr. Talmage will preach his final sermons before

and thencelorward usul August & Dr. C. H. Fowler, editor of the Christian Advocate, New York, will occupy the Brooklyn Tabernacie pulpit.

Rev. J. Q. Adams will preach in the Berean Baptist

Courch this morning and evening.
"Aaron's Molten Cali" will be set up in Canal Street Presbyterian Church this afternoon by Rev. Alexander McKelvey, who will also preach in the

moreing.
"The Good Samaritan" and the "History of Joseph" will be discussed by Rev. Dr. Herr in the Coutral

Rev. R. S. MacArthur preaches this morning and evening, as usual, in Calvary Baptist Church. "Freedom of Thought" and "Christianity in China" will be discussed to-day by Dr. Newman in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church.

Eider Bicknoll, of Westmoreland Baptist Church,

will preach in Greenwich Hall, Hudson street, this morning and alternoon.

Rev. E. S. Widdemer will preach, morning and

evening, in the Pree Episcopal Church of the Recon-"The Divine Plan" and "Christ Mighty to Save" will be discussed in the Free Bapust Church to-day

Religious and temperance exercises will be held to he Gospel Union Teat, on Seventh avenue and Fiftythird street, to-day. Reva H. a. King and J Hyatt Smith will preach. Other city pastors will preach

Somebody promises to tell the Wainwright Memorial Church to-day "How to Read the Bible." Rev. D. H. Stone will preach in the Home Metho

fist Episcopal Church this evening.

Rev. George S. Chambers will speak in Murray Hill Presbyterian Church this morning about "The Carpenter's Son," and in the evening about "Faith in

Dr. Bridgman will minister for the Madison Avenue Baptist Church at the usual hours to-day.

In the Church of the Disciples this morning Rev. G. H. Repworth will consider events connected with the "Garden of Eden," and in the evening will speak

about "God's Great Love." South Third Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, having been renovated and improved, will be rededicated to-day. Rev. George C. Esray will preach in the morning; Bishop Harris will preside at recuton services in the afternoon, and Rev. W. C. Steele in the evening will tell the people "How to

The Rev. E. Guilbert will preach at the usual hours to-day in the Church of the Holy Spirit.
In the Swedenborgian Church this morning the Rev.

Divor Dyer will preaco.

Rev. A. J. Arnold will minister for the Anthon

"The Greatness of Small Things" will be shown to the Church of the Messiah this morning by the Rev.

W. R. Aiger.
The Rev. Charles Bachman will deliver a short address this morning preparatory to the administration of the sacraments, and in the evening will preach in Embary Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.

lar services to-day in St. Ignation' Protestant Episcopal Church.

Church in the Bowery," will preach the last sermon in the course, under the auspices of St. Androw's Guild, this evening, in St. Andrew's Church, Hariem.

CHAT BY THE WAY. You can't reap the fruits of religion unless you reads, "You may walk a long while behind a goose

If you are beat on wranging you will nover want

pefore you will find an ostrich leather."

either fords or opportunty. The devil provides very carefuly for such cases

li jou would brak with your closest friend lend hirymoney and ask for a again. If he stands that strin he will last alifetine.

The sharpest reverge yet can take is to do a good arn in exchange of the frong that has been done to aure in its results.

The rule of thework is, "That which is mine is my

own, and that which I yours I go holves in."

The law of evolutior makes extremes meet. A man wage his nead who he is pleased, while a dog wags

We should all be satisfied with our lot if we coul only get it. Monto! us have only a little instead of a lot, and that is west troubles us.

It is said that when a man marries a widow ho ought to give upsmoking. She generously gives up her weeds or him, and he ought to be willing to give p his west for net.
Time lag, when we are young and hurries when we

you may he first twenty years are the longer halt of Some people are so to the habit of grumbling that

they am sever happy except when doing it. Nothing is everywhe right to them unless it is just enough wrong to enable them to complain of it. It is netter. however, not to finger every rose with the certainty that if you search long enough you will find the thorn The end of such a babit is well put in the following

Hess:—
Hess he haveorrows more deep than his tears,
Hess grumbles to think he has grumbled for years;
Bus grumbles to think he has grumbled away
His nome and his fortune, his hie's little day.
But, alas! 'distoo rate; it is no use to say
That his eyes ire too dim and his hair is too gray.
He knows he s wretched as wretched can be;
There is no one more wretchedly wretched than

Outcary poury is generally remarkable for its pool quality, but sometimes for an unwitting statement of quaint lines may be regarded as quite successful ;--

A fact that must tell or her repuse, And for mine as well,

while these other lines seem to be entirely appropri-ate to prove the correctness of the former clause: -

The vedding day appointed was, Am weading clothes provided; But ee that day did come, alas! Hysickened and he—are did.

There was a most deal of human nature in the little nothing to do. culred to her chamber and said her prayers a dozentimes over because she expected to to out of town he next week and might not have time to say them at ill.

they are apt to how too much. The celebrated Vos-burgh trial nas, however, shown to an admiring world, in the person of Dr. Cornell, not only a very humble man, but also one that seems to have every reason to sorbed in the one fact that the Lord was guiding him to convet Vosburgh of personing his wife that he orgot all his medical lore, and hardly knew whether a man's liver is attuated in his knee loint or entirely con' as the renowned Urish Heep has it, that he didn't want to do at all what he was doing all the time. He was evidently a white winged cherub with an M. D. attached to his mame. The counsel for the desence fest perfectly sure that they could find some part of the um in organization with which the Doctor was acquainted. Experts tested him thoroughly, but they lound no subject on which he had any knowledge whatever. It he continues his practice the undersettle in New Jersey for a few months, at the end of which time the last inhabitant of that once flourishing town will visit the graves of his fellow citizens and tuen go West.

It is very seldom that we reckon the consequences of our own actions. All we do is to point a pistol at some one, just for fun, and then it goes off at a kills him by accident. We only write the wrong pame on thing to do, but the first thing we know an officer comes and takes us right out or the bosom of our family, and thoughtless men call us a thief. We didn't intend anything particularly wrong, and if the court would only give us time enough instead of snapping us up so quickly we could explain just how it oc-curred. The world is full of such mistakes. The boys escribed in the following verses argued on the sam

e;—
The stupid old donkey, he would not go,
Oh dear! oh dear! oh dear!
No tortoise or snai could be half so slow,
Oh dear! oh dear! oh dear!
So just on his back—we were only in fun—
We set off a cracker—just only one!
And we had no idea it would make bim run,
Oh dear! oh dear! oh dear!

Science manages to get us into a terrible muddle. great difficulty evolved from that greatest poon of us that this baboon is the result of spontaneous generation, or fermentation, or something of that sort, spores which fermented and produced Darwin, Thom some comet, or hidden in the heart of an aerolite, like a trog in granite, and that thus the machinery o life got its first start. It is perfectly easy to believe all this, because it is so resecuble; and besides that, it is the result of the exact sciences. We had just made up our creed, "in the beginning there was an animalcule and after that Huxley and Tyndall," and bad Just got our lips in shape to poon! pooh! at Jonah and Moses, when another man of research comes along, ourney outing declares positively that if that quad-ramane was ever "on the coute to make a man of ago." Now, then, what are we go? We feel like the bobes in the wood when night comes on. One scientist says, "May be we did;" and another auswers, "May be we didn't." Well, there's nothing like being scientific if you want to be perfectly sure of things. Bad English may sometimes be good truth. Patrick was a representative man when in answer to the priest's question, "Dorlan, how often do you go to chanel?" he answered, "Your riv'rince, I go just as

often as I can avoid." Toe Rev. Plato Johnson is of a practical turn of mind. He preached last Sunday to a very large congregation, but in such pisin terms that be may compelied to seek another field of use niners. He said :- Bruddern, we'se had a berry 'ireshin time in dis chu'ch. It look ike de good Lord was here fur shore. But I cap't say for sartin' till I see w'at comes to heah of He'd been off on a vacation, an' youse been tumblin' roun' dis chu'ch floor like you was talk to de centre of de mark fur a minuit. Dar ain's none ob you conwarted unless you're conwarted fur de whole week as well as fur Sunday nite. Sunday nite 'ligion's well ouff, for as it goes; but don't go so fur as salvation unless laps over on MonJay mornin'. I kin tell clee 'cept in dar pocket. Dis yer chu'ch sin't con-warted rite till its conwarted to gib about four doll are a week fur de spread ob de Gospel. Nodder ting ! wants to bring to yer notine, in my perigrinations I hab 'bsarved dat wile dar's lots ob hen roos in dis yer neighborhood, der's mitey few chick'ns onto tem. Now, of by dis time nex year dar's more chick'ss dan dar is now, an' et dose chick'ns don't have to roost se high as dey do now, I shall 'clude dat dis present

'vival am a big success. But ef I hear de same nomes after nitelali dat I heerd has nite, jess as the' some chick's was in trubble, I shall 'clude dat de 'vival the head at the end of the service, and some of the descons suggested that "de wite forks" made a great in this respect the white folks' religion was good enough for the colored man.

REFORMED (DUTCH). ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GENERAL SYNOD-

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE CHURCH AND ITS BENEVOLENT INTERESTS-STATISTICS OF LOCAL CHURCHES, NEW YORK AND VICINITY. Before this week closes the General Synod of the Reformed (Dutch) Church will be in session at Utica discussing the interests of this once powerful and perable ecclesiastical organization. Dr. R. W. Clark, of Athany, is the Moderator, who, by the custom of the Synod, will preach its annual sermon on next Wednesday evening. Dr. J. A. DeBaum will preach

the annual sermon before the benevolent societies on the Monday evening following. Corresponding or fraternal delegates will be received on Friday even ing. The Rev. C. Van der Veer, of Michigan, will, by appointment of the last Syaod, preach a sermon on

domestic missions.

There are two Reformed Dutch Churches in the country, with very little difference in doctrine and less in name, which ought to be united to make one responsibly strong body. The one calls itself "The Reformed Church in the United States." It is far more Dutch than Reformed. Its General Synod met In Lancaster, Pa., a couple of weeks ago. This body is inclined toward high churchism, and in its calendar tollows the "Courch year"-Auvent, Whitsuntide, Ascension, &c. Its chief strength lies in Pennsylvania contiguous parts of New York, Ohio, Maryland and West Virginia. It has little or no strongth at all beyond those points, save in the Northwest, where the Germans are concentrated in cortain sections of Minnesota and Wisconsie, and in a few towns in Kansas and Nebraska, Indiana and Librois. It numbers six district or Particular Synods and forty-four Classes, two of which latter are in this State. Most of the Classes outside of Pennsylvania and the Northwest are small and the churches te ble. present month. Its late Synod numbered eighty-one ministers and sixty-seven eiders. The body which meets in Utica, N. Y., next Wednesday represent the "Re-formed Caurch in America," and embraces four dis-When the General Synod met in this city a year ago ninety-one clerical and fity-four lay delegates were present. At the ensuing meeting 109 intuisters and forty-lour cloers will ait provided all who have been elected attene. Nearly as many more alternates of both orders have been elected also. From this city Drs. Chambers, Ormiston, Button and Geyer and Mesers, G. A. Sage, S. B. Schieffite, William Bogardus, and Dr. James Anderson have been commissioned. From Brooklyn and vicinity Revs H V. S. Myers, of Flatbuch: D. S. Supphen, of New Utrecht, and A. D. Gulick, of South Brooklyn; E. S. Fairchild, H. A. Powell, C. J. Shepara and George D. Hulst, the intter of Brookiya, E. D., the others from the interior of Long Island, together with Eiders Mason, Bergen, Bennet, Seales, de Bevoise, Suydam and T. S. Shep-ard have been choses. Dr. Carroli, of Newburg (tormerly of Brooklyn); Dr. Elmondort, of Pough-Keepsie; Dr. M. S. Hutton, of Westchester; Dr. J. H. Suydam, of Jersey City; Drs. Zubriskie, of Passacc, N. J., and Krueger, of Newark, N. J., and others known in this vicinity have been elected delegates.

control of the Cape of Good riope. It will receive delegates or or respondence from the same bodies this year.

DUTCH CHURCH STATISTICS AND SISSIONS.

The Sumistics of the Reformed Durch Church are as follows:—thurches, 506—the same as last year; ministers, 549—the same as last year; ministers, 549—the same as last year; more than 2,000; communicants, 80,000; catechninens, 23,511; Sunday schools, 524—the same as last year; Sunday schools schoars, 77,300. The benevoicat and congregational contributions remain about the same as lor 1877—\$200,000 for the former and \$500,000 for the latter. The benevoichee of the Church finds outlets in loreign and domestic missions, courde extension, theological and configure education, publication of church literature and care for disabled ministers and the widows and orphasis of deceased ministers of the Church lits missions are not numerous nor very large. It has stations in linds, China and J-pan. Br. Jared Scadder, brother to Br. it. M. Sunder, or Brooking, saided last Saidrady from this port for the Refermed Church's mission in linds. China and been home on vacation, and white here one or two of his collasorers in the loreign fleid rested from their tolls, and rather than the mission should suffer or that he has gone back tgain. An effort was made durin, the year among the churches to rate \$100,000 or \$60,000. The receipts of this Board amount to \$55,000 or \$60,000. The receipts of the Domestic Mission beautiful to \$3,619.30, or which Said and the Missions of the Reformed Duton Church is a great acquisition to the mission and amounts for April, the satest published, amounted to \$3,619.30, or which Said and the sair during the same period. It is conjoined with domestic missions and administered by the same board, the woman's flowed for Foreign Missions of the Reformed Duton Church is a great acquisition to the mission forces of the Church. It is neceptation to the mission forces of the Church. It is made to the place made profession of faith in Chirat ast mouth. The Japaneso DUTCH CHURCH STATISTICS AND WISSIONS. had been baptized on profession of latte. It is well understood that male missionaries cannot gala access to the homes of heathen women, and it these are to be several access to the homes of heathen women, and all over this land in connection with the several churcons during the last ten or fitteen cars. In Jap.n., where the missionaries try to avoid as made as possible denominational clatinations and names for their converts, the steformed, the American Pressysterian and the United Presbyterian Cource of Scotland work as one body and gather their converts into what they have named "The Church of Jeans Christ in Japan." Thirteen churches are thus upited in this plan. Each church has its own clores and deadons, who with its passor, it is tave one have the management of its temporal and spiritual concerns, as in the Presbyterian or Reformed churches in America and England, the Churkwai (or middle assembly, e. 2., between a Consistory and synod) is composed of one elder and its pass or from each church, and all the make members of the three affliated missions are extellion entitled to a seat and vote in the Churkwai. This body, therefore, if not Presbyterian in its constitution. The name is strictly presbyteriar in its constitution. The name is stortling, if the substance is retained. To secure the latter the creeds and datechisms of the three divisions of the Church in Christendom, represented by these three missions, are the standards of the Japanese Church. At the last meeting of this middle assembly in April there were sixteen American and English missionaries and sixteen natives present. Four of the latter were ordained evangement and twelve were elders. Thirden young men were examined for incensor to preach the Gospel by tolls body. The examination occupied the preach past of two days, and was windessed by many interested unives. The Reformed Church at Yokonami, the first Christian church organized in Japan, has the largest number or members, 180, and the church of two days, which was windessed by many interested and sixteen in the missions of the Reformed Church of the property to it and surreed it while he had been baptized. There are the church of the president while the missions of the Reformed Church connecte

will take pince on the date last named. The president will preach the Escaladresie serming on Sunday, 16m isst, and Dr. Faylor, of Newark, N. J., will deliver the annual address before the interary societies on the 18th. The slumm of the decembral can see of 122s to 1808 are to meet in New Brunswick on that day. The slumm of the theological Seminary connected with Rutgers College will gather in Utics, on the 6th inst., when Dr. Mandeville, of this city, will deliver the annual address. Intrices theological students were received into the seminary during the year now closing.

denis were received into the seminary during the year how closing.

Objections having been raised against "pauperrain," the ministry by giving free education to those young men, the Board, whose business it is to attend to this menter, reports that of all the settlen pastors in the Reformed Church to-day 174 were added on this menter, reports that of all the settlen pastors in the Reformed Church to-day 174 were added on the menter of the Church 2,604 were received by the churches served by these brotares. Howe results show the baselessness of the Idea of the inferiority of ministers thus educated and adeal. The receipts of the Board of Requestion of the Reformed Church during the year have been a little over \$10,000-about \$12,000 for collections and denations and \$7.000 from legacies. Two hundred and sevently-two churches contributed, and this is the first time that so many charenes of the denomination have taken collections for this cause. Last year the contributions to this beard reached the sum of \$20,000-decrease this year \$2,000. The debt of the Board has been reduced \$1,000, but still remains at \$5,000.

Lest year it will be remembered that Dr. Blauveit was expelled from the ministry of the Church for here-y, his hereingal opinions consisting to his published and spoken decisiration that the Bible contains a revelation from God, but is not itself a revelation. It was thought that the Spoud would have another case of appeal from the privaces of the Church and the offices of the ministry by the Classic of Geneva. The

Particular Synod, of Albany, however reversed that decision and ordered his restoration to his former standing. The Classis, with a very bad grade, bave come thin, coupling it with a sintement that the accused was constitutionally, but not morally, relieved from the charges and that he was justly and according to the evidence found guilty on every charge, and, torrefore, deserved the sentence passed upon him. Meantime Mr. Warnshies had left his clutren at Chymer, N. Y., and gone to thinner, whither the classis have sent his certificate of dismussal and restoration.

UNAVAILING ATTEMPTS AT UNION.

An unsuccessful effort was made during the year to bring the Reformed and some of the smaller Presbyterian bodies into organic union. Neither could decide which should be Jonah and which the whale. They have, however, agreed to work unitedly among the freedimen in the South—the strongest Charch in any given locality doing the work and receiving a proportion of flatancial support from the other. For their disabled musivers the Church has \$13,750 invised. From the income of which they as riquite about \$4,500 at a year and and about \$500 to the permanent fund. They have also invested \$47,000 for the beheld of widows and orphass of deciased ministers of the Church, the lines of year for want of support. In could speak from \$20,000 to \$25,000 a year in its work, but the Church can give a decide which was a year and as obliged to suspend its operations during the year for want of supports. In could speak from \$20,000 to \$25,000 a year in its work, but the Church could not give it this sum, and the Board, being already in deal, did not want to pluoge deciper into that maeistrom. It has, however, recently resulted to published may did not some and \$6 courtedes, comprises in the classes of New York has do normal south Long Island and Bergae (N. 3), Nowark (N. 4), and Westome-ter (N. Y.). The two classes of long island comprise in the classes of New York has 23 churenes and 30 and misters, but some of these are quisite of the St

BAPTIST NATIONAL CONVENTION. HEARTY INDORSEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT'S INDIAN POLICY SOUND SENS. ABOUT THE PRESS BY A COLLEGE PRESIDENT.

CLEVELAND, Obio, May 29, 1878. There were about five numered Baptists from abroad in attendance at the append session of the Nation 1 Convention of Baptists in this city. Among the pastors and others who participated in the proceedings were many leading Eastern divines of the denomination. The Convention was beid in the First Baptist Church. The Sungay school exercises on Monday evening were opened with remarks by the Rev. C. R. Blackall, or Curcago, who said that the labor of the Church of Christ was twofold. there was no instrument better adapted to aid in forwarding the cause than the Sunday schools. The study of the Bible should be made the main object in a Sunday school, and it should not be regarded as a place to keep children out of mischief. The Rev. G. A. Penz, of New York, spoke on Saubath school teaching. First, the pupil's eye should be held by the teacher's eye; second, the text instructive conversation the ear should be held, no by mere talk. And the mind back of the eye and ear should be neid, this attention being secured not as a favor, but in such a way that the scholar leels that it is a necessity, while he cannot but manifest an in-

BAPTIST PUBLICATIONS IN THE SOUTH The fity-lourth annual meeting of the American Saprist Publication Society, held on Tuesday, was very interesting. The statistics presented in the reports were all published in advance in the HERALD. Among the speakers was the Rev. H. Shephard, a colored clergyman from North Caronna, who compliown and other States. Now aged men and women throughout North Carolina derived comfort from a perusal of the Scriptures. The Rev. E. M. Browley spoke in a similar strain of the colored people of South Carolina, and societies of both white and col-ored people in that section were in such a condition

South Carolina, and societies of both white and colored people in that section were in such a condition as to require help.

Appropriate resolutions respecting the freedmen and the fiberal donation to the society by Mr. William Bucknell, of Philadelphia, were adopted Mr. Bucknell, of Philadelphia, and learning of their deprecation in waine took them back and substituted \$50,000 to cash instead, an act of generality for which the Baptats will always feel grateful.

A Baptist Education on The Parks.

The Rev. Galuma Amerson, D. D., President of Chicago University, formerly of Brooklyn, and on Tuesday even up in relation to the press:—Inst topic is not of my own encosing, but a sobstitute for anodser. The rational word is the subject complete—"The Press in its Relation to the Development of Intelligent Christian Character?"—was to his mind "character." There was a great distinction between character." There was a great distinction between character. The question as to what should be put in books and papers was a vital one, for there were bad books and papers was a vital one, for there were bad books and papers was a vital one, for there were bad books and pournals as well as good ones. They should be filled, not with story and illustration only, but with truth, especially divine truth, where the principal object was the formation of character. And thinking as well as struth should be placed in books that were read by the common people, who usually abound in common sense. The secular press in the large cities had stepped forward and a shaken hands with the ministry, which is a matter for hearty conversions extended in the ministry, which is a matter for hearty conversions to extended the ministry which is a matter for hearty conversions at extended to the ministry which is a matter for hearty conversions at extended to the ministry.

graunation. The publication of sermons and synopses of sermons plainty showed that there was a craying on the part of a targe portion of the community for the best and ripest Sunday thoughts of the ministers are securiar press deserved praise for being alive to meet this demand in an enterprising manner, and the rengious press should be appreciated as the pailadium of reingious press should be appreciated as the pailadium of reingious character.

A good word for the Indian mission, presented by the Rev. Dr. Webb, on Wodnorday alternoon, was emboured in the resolution that follows:

Resolved, that as one of the religion societies which have been invited by the government to aim in the work of indian civilization this secrety schemity and extremity remonstrates against the passage of the accordance to the Armybril, or which it is proposed without wifeon the lucinary land expectations of the country, under which, during the past ten years, they have made unprecedented advances in civilization, and make them over to the army, whose function is not to civilize, and whose contact with the Indians has been in all times the occasion of deterioration, by the inevitable introduction of vices.

to the army, whose function is not to civilize, and whose contact with the Indians has been in all times the occasion of deterioration, by the mevitable introduction of vices.

The Hon. J. M. S. Williams said:—There are some of who have been tempted to weep as we may are added to the tyranny of ratassa over Poland or England over Ireland and India; but all of this has been surpassed by the greater (tyranny of our government over the Indians. Hore we nave real cause for weeping.

When in Washington lately Mr. Williams was much pleased to hear Senators eiter and togails speak in high terms of the brave and manly conduct of Chief Joseph and his Nez Perces Indians, now at Leavenworth, to be removed to the Indian Territory. General Grant, Mr. Williams said, was the first President woo made a deformined effort to mange the Indians on Christian principles. For what he had done and concentered to accompash he deserved the praise of every lover of Gor and humanity. What is Grant's policy? was asked, the speaker answered it by saying:—it is the assigning of Indian agencies to the several reingious boutes who were ready to assume the responsibility, instead of making their appointments political, as had been berectolore the custom, which custom it was generally supposed was one cause of the great corruption connected with such agescies. In the carrying out of this policy agencies have been assigned to the Friends and to the Orthodox Friends, to the stethodists, Catholics, Espitists, Presbyterian, Congregationnistis, Retormed, Protestant Episoppa, Unitarials, Free Will Espitist, United Presbyterians, Congregationnistis, Retormed, Protestant Episoppa, Unitarials, Free Will Espitist, United Presbyterians, Congregationnistis, Retormed, Protestant Episoppa, Unitarials, Free Will Espitist, United Presbyterians, Congregationnistis, Retormed, Protestant Episoppa, Uniterial Union and Evangelical Enderen, all under the oversight of a Boart of nine Indian Demand of the protestion of the protestion of the protestion of the protestion

though not a complete success, is yet a great improvement, and it should be borde in mind there have been many obtacles to overcome.

PARSIDENT HAYES ON THE INDIANS.

Mr. Whitams agreed with General J. H. Hammond that the Indian languages should be allowed to die out. First, they have no tradition only of violence; second, Indian language, the ideas and names of objects are only low and acbased; third, they only need education to come into competition with English speaking people. When in Washington a few days ago Mr. Whitams called on President Hayes, who sand he had no doubt of General Grant's stucers dealer to do ait in a could to nelp auvance the cause of Ubristian cyllization of the Indians. As for himself, the President Hayes, who sand he had no doubt of General Grant's stucers dealer to do ait in a could to nelp auvance the cause of Ubristian cyllization of the Indians. As for himself, the President shall be had committed himself to the policy in a specia finde soon after it was inaughrated, and he had seen no reason to change his mind. It was not a complete success, but he had great confidence in the Board of Indian Commissioners and he would always be ready to co-operate with them in trying to benefit the Indians. Air. Whitams also called on secretary Schurz, who agreed that the policy had owen beneficial, though not a complete success, and assured him of his hearty co-operation and manifested an housest, earnest purpose to do ail in his power to see that the Indians should have ail their rights. Mr. K. A. Hoyt, Commissioner of Indian Afrars, heartify believes to the policy and is determined to make it a success. General J. H. Hammond, Jishop Hare, of Dakota, and General Pope were among many other influential persons who were in layor of the Grant pinn. That portion of the address respecting General Grant was loudly applianced.

The AREN ARD THE INDIAN RISO.

Rev. Dr. Morse, of indians, stated that he believed that the transfer of the liminate to he war Department would do away with a large number of a

the Indian Ring and the Roman Catholic Church were demanding a change from Grant's policy. General Grant had been many immortal by placing the work of civilizing the Indians in the hands of those who cared the most about it, if by nothing eige, and every one knew that there was much more in Grant. His was a name to be remembered.

Judge Nathan Bishop, of New York, ex-Indian Commissioner, was in favor of adopting the Indian Ring. That Ring was anxious to secure a portion of the \$5,000,000 that was yearly to be dispensed.

The resolution was recommitted to the committes, with Instructions to make it mider, especially in its reflections on the army.

Dr. Brantly, of Baltimore, at this point delivered an address in which he expressed the opinion that the Northern and Southern branches of the Church were

address in which he expressed the opinion that the Northern and Southern branches of the Church were already really united. He urged the young men of the denomination to labor extractly for the effectual and permanent reunion of the country and the Church.

DR. FULTON HAPPY AGAIN No. 255 CARLTON AVENUE, BROOKLYN, 1

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Some time ago you printed a precended report of weat I was said to have said at a mine sters' conference when "the Press" was the subject of discussion. You claim that I said the Examiner and Chronic would not print my sermons. This cannot be true because it has printed a great many of them, and be ped to win its proud position of being one of the best religious papers in the world by such displays of wisdom. The Baptist Weekly, you claim, refuses to; sermons because it does not "print twaddie." This

is not the reason. It never had one of me sermons offered it. If this weakly thing do not print twaddle so much the better. tever see it, and don't know what it does print, I used to see it occasionally, but found it so ger-fectly resembled the idea that the Japanese have of a newspaper that I did not care to see more of it. A Japanese was asked to describe for a paper. "Not, and he, "I don't need to subscribe; I have one." It's

Japanese was asked to describe for a paper. "No 'said he, "I don't need to subscribe; I have one," If a man has one copy of the Baptest Weekly he has enough Every edition is tike that, there is little news, as incommittee notion he but selections—and any pile of papers in the corner will serve as good a purpose as to take the Weekly.

Once more, You thought that my sear friend, Dr. Bright, of the Examiner and Chronicle was a site guide about denominational matters and that because he opposed the appointment of a so, erailed to missions to the freedmen it would not be made. But my good threat was mistaken. The American Bap ist frome Mission society unaumously recommoned the Board forthwith to make such an appointment and it will be done, and what the B-phot Outlook was in fact established to obtain has be disblanted, and still the good work is marching on. The Bap ist denomination will indertake work for the freedmen in accordance with the needs of the hour. Our eight schools will be occupied, ministers' institutes will be organized with the and of our brethren in the Soma, and the different will be displayed with the said of our brethren in the Som, and the different will be gathered into some single with be and of such self-with the som wandering like lambs without a sucplier will be gathered into some some with be affected and Easter of the Baptist Outlook.

PRISONERS AT PRAYER.

A strange scene was witnessed in Stag Sing Prison last Sunday on the occasion of the visit of the great missionery, Father Dames, to that institution. High mass was celebrated by Fathers Hasson, Hillman, S. J., and Zealand, S. J. The musical part of the service was rendered by seven convicts, according to "Ar Observer," in a style that would do credit to any Cathonic church. Over 1 700 men stood before th great preacher and our correspondent says that tears flowed freely from the eyes of many who heard the Gosflowed freely from the eyes o many who heard the Gos-pel traths, which, had they needed before, they would not have been there. Father Damen was more impres-sive than usual, and during the three days of last work worth the "mission" was given in the prison many negligent Catholics went to confession and re-ceived the sacrament. Six priests assisted the great missionary, hearing contessions and attending to other religious duries connected with the mission, in his closing address Father Damer comprimented Warden Davis, Chaplain Alderman, Keeper Biglin and other officials of the prison for their courtesy. Our corresponders says it is Superintendent Phis-bury's wish that periegt religious freedom and im-partiality toward all denominations shall exist in the State Prison management. The occasion was one long to be remembered.

FORTY-FOURTH ST. SYNAGOGUE. THE SIN OF WORLDLINESS-SERMON BY REV. DR. P. DE BOLA MENDES.

At the Forty-fourth Street Synagogue, yesterday Rev. Dr. De Sola Mendes preached from the text, Isam h , 7 and 8-Heargen unto me, ye that know righteouscess; the people to whose heart is the law: lear ye not the reproach of men, neither be ye afraid of their revilings. For the moth shall cat them up like a garment and the worm shall cat them like wool; but my rigoteousness shall be for ever, and my saivation from generation to generation."

Men have always been lamentably eager, said Dr. Mendes, to stand high in the world's approbation. Public opinion, when rightly and justly moulded, is a necessary and powerful saleguard of morality. It repre-ses greed, violence and lust of dominion. Frequently be is a monarch most easily cajoled and deluded, for he is satisfied with external service-judges by appearance. How many a really worthless man is d high at the court of public opinion when the mere veneering of his court address is conspicuously evident to many? Vox populi, cox Dei, the Latin prov-

erb says—the peopie's opinion is God's opinion; but the "peopie" means a very different class from the annilow mob who not unfrequently appire to give the best to the world's estimate of stering worth.

Fallacious and easily won as is world, y approbation, it is astonishing how much power it has with the molecular with the molecular with the molecular within the canker graws them less the world should snear at their intermity? How says were are the secrifices whole families make to stand high in the world's opinion! How many have actually done wrong, swerved from the path of rectitius is of giger well in the world's common! And then trace all their mistoriume and sorrow to the ill-gotton prominence winch falls from them like a garment the moth has consumed or the world attacked.

BICH MEN CAN BN GOOD MEN.

BICH MEN CAN BE GOOD MEN.

garment the moth has consumed or the worm attacked.

BIGH MEN CAN EN GOOD MEN.

What line of conduct does the prophet recommend? seed the Dector. Is it the resignation of every measure of weath, the abolision of all comfort and foxery, like the bermit of Erchminism or the ascetic mook of early Christianity? Surely not; such is repognant to man's nature. Each of us desires to own something, from chridhood up. Then we have abundant instances that rich men can be good men too. Abraham, Jacob, not to particularize men of our own day, were weathly and good.

THE BARRATH AN INVENTION OF JUDAISM.

Not should the prophet's words be taken as demouncing object activity in wordly concers. "Six days shalt thou tabor? stands on an equal rank with the command, "Remember the Saubath day," that the command, "Remember the Saubath day," that the expensive the saubath day, and the given to release the prophet of Judaism, if I may se call it. To work successfully and long due attention must be given to release to the continuously covered win straining canvas will go by the board. Work and reference will shap; the spar continuously covered win straining canvas will go by the board. Work and reference will sau be occasiny ingrecients of nealthful life, and wisest he who compounds the two with the slightest excess. Nor should we so eschew the world as to despise all worldly knowledge. The universe is a vast book, writ with the same fluger of God that inscribed reason on our soul, and it is meet we apply our hearts to such the same fluger of God that inscribed reason on our soul, and it is meet we apply our hearts to such the same fluger of God that inscribed reason on our soul, and it is meet we apply our hearts to such the same fluger of God that inscribed reason on our soul, and it is meet we apply our hearts to such the same fluger of God that inscribed reason on our soul, and it is meet we apply our hearts to such the same fluger of God that when they have a such as a such that any action of the greative power, just as no man can

will find men of science are, as they should be, most awe-impressed servitors of the great Creator.

The moridiness the propiet does denounce is the putting all these things "first in our joy," working without cessation, pleasure seeking and frivoling, without a spell of carnesthese or useful action; following Science in her windest vagories and exulting when she contradicts on no certain foundation the beitels of ages, the symptoms of this disease are shown in restless anxiety, in exclusively workily conversation, in the limitation of thoughts and desires to the sortid requirements of standing high in the world's opinion. For what is all this stugging and pointing? For a pedestal from which a Greath ch nurl you, for a throne in a temple of fashion which next week may see empty and described. Then worship not worldly goods; they are evaneacect and fleeting; the elegant vesture of to-day is attacked by the motion and next year becomes the refusers of the street. They are unsatisfying; none can say how much is enough. They are uncertain: the least descrying may receive them, the bast be denied. Fear not man's repressed of interceity; be not alread of their railing. Let us do our duty, let us do our dest. Not all can be bounest and floonorable in our respective paths. Doing our duty we have that highest wealth, the consciousness of duty done; a wealth that does not uccay before the moth, for "my righteousness is for ever, my salvation from generation to generation."

A CASE FOR THE CHARITABLE. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Please permit me to call attention through your columns to the sad condition of the family of M. Berryman, who was injured by the falling of one of

Berryman, who was injured by the falling of one of the immease iron girders on the Elevated Railroad on the 21st oit. He is at present lying at Chambers Street hospital with an ampulsated log, and his family, consisting of a wife and three children, are without the necessaries of life and solely dependent on the charity of neighbors. Any small donations would be thankfully received if sent to Mrs. Berryman, Na. 58 East Third street, or left at the Herald office.

VACATION.

Shall the Public Schools Remain Open Tais Summer?

TEACHERS' PLEAS FOR REST.

Views of the Commissioners of Education on the Subject.

The administration of New York's public schools is burdenet with cares and troubles of which the it takes in the excellent system, has but a faint idea That administration, as everybody knows, is subject to the whome and faucies of the many heads composing the Board of Education. Everything persystem progresses day after day like clockwork, and the internal economy has been brought during these latter days to such a fine point that any in quiring citizen can at once ascertain the actual exfar as school books and school furniture is concerned, only reaches the trill ag sum of \$1 25 for each pupil, Propositions to make change, here and there, however, constantly disturb the equanimity of officers as well as teachers. A short time since the HERALD cave the views of prominent school officials in regard schools throughout the city, but at the same time a subject of lar greater and more immediate interest to cholars and teachers was agitating the minds of the 3,251 persons charged with instructing the youth of Now York. A proposition made by Commissioner Jettiffs on the 224 inst. to keep open some of the pubhe schools during the summer vacation is the great source of this agnation. When it is remembered that out of the 3,251 teachers above mentioned 2,820 belong to the temale sex, or eighty-seven per cent, if will readly be uncerstood that Commissioner Jeilife's proposition, now before the Committee on Course of among this large class of deserving women, who devote the best of their lifetime toward making good boys and girls out of New York's rather unitily infantile army, which numbers no less than 110,000

Before 1872 the public school vacations did not be-gin till the last Friday in July, but ever since that time the schools have been closed on July 3. The reason why the change was made at the time was tound " he said, "that neither teachers nor pupils, especially in the downtown schools, could keep their eyes open. It was impossible for them to keep awake, owing to the stiffing heat. In the uplown schools, frequented by the children of rich parents, I found the majority absent during the month of July, their parents having taken them to the country. Even ne parents of poor children would not send the little things through the broiling sun to sensol for leaf that they might be sunstruck. It was then that the Beard of Education ordered the change to be made to July 3, and it has ever since remained so, la fact, the moment the Fourth of July arrives we always find a holiday spirit prevaining among parents and children, and it is very difficult to get the latter to attend to their studies after that date, We have even, by changing the date to July 3, suc-ceeded in country many parents to remain in the city

We have even, by changing the date to July 3, succeeded in country many parents to remain in the city until that time, and there people herecoire took their children from school in June. By keeping to schools open throughout the summer they would virtually be turned into Burseries, the city would be made to do the work and exercise the care of parents, and their number is legion, who do not care to be between their own if pring. The Reportance's views.

Commissioner Samuel to Jellife, who himself has been a tutor in the public schools and also is the city codege, was interrogated by the reporter in regard to the changes he proposes to effect by his resolution. He said:—"It we have 100,000 condition in the public schools not more than thirty-three per cent can go to the country. This increws 70,000 to 80,000 conduces in the streets during the worst ecoson of his year. The record of vital statistics shows that there is immediately after vacation has set in a great increase in a large humber of ceature yield each of the country through the streets. Under the operation also of the Compulsory School law children must go at least fourteen weeks to the schools. These summer vacations give them eight weeks at a time when husiness in the city is generally very dill and when they could take anyantage of the estimational facilities allored by the schools. For their behalf, alone some of the achools should be kept open. I tunk that the summer schools should be regarded as the natural extension of our school system, the same as the evening schools. It is true that our teachers need a vacation, but some of them cannot go out of town. Then every year there are a large number of graduates from the Normal College anxious to teach, and, again, there are conces who are willing to work currant these months it the work be not too heavy, so that i do not mink much difficulty will be found in obtaining the there are others who are willing to work curing these months it the work be not too heavy, so that i do not think much difficulty will be found in obtaining the required number of teachers. My uses is to keep the semosis open, so that the girls can have pienty of sawing to do and the boys pleary of drawing. The work to be performed in these summer schools should not be exacting, nor too much meetal application, nor much physical tabor, only just enough to keep the revenity ave thousand pile children of New York out of the streets."

physical lands, only just enough to keep the seventy, five thousand fille children of New York out of the streets."

Coomissioner Manierre, a member of the Committee on Saiarios and Economy, and:—"Commissioner Joliffe, ho doued, thinks conscientiously that the innewation would be a good thing to do; probably, also, he has an idea of manisating the buildings in good order during the summer months, but most of them do need repairing and overtaining once a year. His idea may be very excellent, but it would cost about \$50,000 to carry it outlorous year only. The evenings schools now cost the city \$110,000 per annum, and the expenditure of this administrative and the expenditure of this administrative for the project throughout. The mouve may be a very good one, but it will prove a dissirous faiture. Some of these school rooms in the hot weather of July and August are not at for human tengs to live in, and some of the tealers might probably accept the delitional pay we would have to give them, but they should not be compelled to do it. The cummunity as large has not the least indea what a hard-worked set these teachers are. The demand upon those need set these teachers are. The demand upon those need worked at least one daily newspaper and the leasting magazines so as to be well acquainted with contemporane-ous history."

Commissioner Hall-tead, ensirman of the Committee on Teneners, and, when interregated on the subject:
"It is impossible; it cannot be done. Look at the applications for leave of absence received every day from these teachers, now that we are yet a month from vacation. These ladies cannot work any harder. They enunct stand it."

Commissioner Donnkilly—I was not present when Commissioner Johnkilly—I was not present when Commissioner Johnkilly—I was not present when Commissioner Johnkilly—I was not present when the such a thing has been proposed. I nave not looked into the matter at all, but so far as it strikes me now, without desiring at all to forestall an opinion that I may form by carefully looking into the subject, I think it would be a very injudicious movement.

opinion that I may form by carefully looking into the solpect, I think it would be a very injudicious movement.

WHERE SCHOOLS ARE NEEDED.

Commissioner Ferdenant Trand, a member of the Commissioner Jeliffe's resolution has been referred, said:—"I think it would be a good thing to have the schools in wards like the Fenth. Eleventh, Thirteenth and Sevenieenth kept open during the summer months. The children thore cannot go to the country, and they are better taken care of it has school rooms than in the tenements. When I was connected with the German free school, in Fourth street, near First avenue, where there are no vacations whatever, we admitted every year a number of children from the public schools. They commissed with us during the summer months and returned to the public schools in September. The experiment has been successfully tried in several towns in New England, and I do not see why we should not try if, at least in the castern section of the city, among the poorer classes, whose children have no chance to go to the country."

Superintendent Krodie, on being interrogated as to his views in regard to tone volpen; said:—"The matter is of such vast importance that in my official capacity I do not care to express an opinion on a matter that lies entirely within the province of the Board of Education. I can only say this (referring to his last amout report), that at the closing session of July the aggregate number of pupils in attendance at the public schools was only 87, 197, while I nave reported as high an average attendance as 110,000." When maked as to the possibility of obtaining good teacters ouring the summer vacation, the Superintendent said that it would be difficult to secure teachers, even under extra pay. By employing them the whole year through, without any rest, they would lose in efficiency when igney to the

AID FOR KATE SOUTHERN.

Fifty ladies of Plainfield, N. J., have forwarded a petition to the Governor of Georgia, asking that a full pardon be granted to the unfortunate Kate Southers some among them, desiring to show practical sympa